MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

STUDENT IDENTIFICATION NO

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 1, 2018/2019

PLT0014 - UNIVERSITY LEARNING TECHNIQUES

(All sections/ Groups)

15 OCTOBER 2018
2.30 p.m – 4.30 p.m
(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS:

a. This question paper consists of **TWO** parts – Part A and Part B. The total number of pages for this examination paper is **10 pages** (including the cover page).

b. Please answer **ALL** questions.

- **Part A** contains multiple choice questions (40 marks). Shade the most appropriate response on the multiple-choice answer sheet.
- **Part B** contains short-answer questions (60 marks). Write your answers in the Answer Booklet provided.

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (40 marks)

Read each question below and then indicate the most appropriate response on the multiple-choice answer sheet. (2 marks for each correct answer, for a total of 40 marks)

1. Which of the following is an example of a behavior motivated by an extrinsic motivation?

   a. working for pay at a grocery store
   b. riding a roller coaster
   c. reading a novel that was not assigned for class
   d. going for a long walk

2 Setting goals, selecting appropriate study strategies, and believing in your own ability are all examples of:

   a. skill
   b. will
   c. self-regulation
   d. motivation

3. The following criteria describes the reasons for motivation is needed in the life of a student EXCEPT:

   a. the starting point for change.
   b. leads to prioritization of activities.
   c. the energy that formulates short and long term goals.
   d. disables you to plot a path to your goal.

4. Explaining information to a study partner would be a good strategy for which type of learner?

   a. Kinesthetic
   b. Auditory
   c. Visual
   d. Global

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5. You are supposed to memorize a list of 20 words. To improve your memory, you group them into a group of 10 birds, 5 mammals, and 5 fish. You have improved your memory by:

   a. making use of key words.
   b. increasing your processing of the organization of the list.
   c. creating a new phrase to remember the list
   d. involving visualizing important pieces of information at key stops along a mental journey.

6. What would be the best way to increase your depth of processing when you read a list of words?

   a. Think about the meaning of the words on the list.
   b. Repeat each word over and over as many times as possible.
   c. Count the number of letters in each word.
   d. Think of other words that rhyme with each word on the list.

7. Working memory is located in:

   a. sensory memory.
   b. short term memory
   c. long term memory
   d. unlock memory

8. _____ is focusing your attention on what you are doing.

   a. Concentration
   b. Distraction
   c. Learning
   d. Memory

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9. After about twenty minutes of uninterrupted study, which of the following should occur?

   a. directed attention
   b. deep concentration
   c. medium concentration
   d. moderate concentration

10. If someone called you on the phone and you replied "I'm in the middle of something important that needs to be settled right now, I'm too busy to talk. I will call you later". Under urgent – important matrix, you are dealing with activity in:

   a. urgent – important quadrant
   b. urgent – not important quadrant
   c. not urgent – important quadrant
   d. not urgent – not important quadrant

11. You are using a CD or website to learn how to take photos with your new digital camera. If you are a visual learner, you would like to have:

   a. a chance to ask questions and talk about the camera and its features.
   b. clear written instructions with lists and bullet points about what to do.
   c. diagrams showing the camera and what each part does.
   d. someone to explain to you how the camera works

12. "Can you distinguish between A and B...?" and "What do you see as other possible outcomes when A happens? are example of _____ exam questions:

   a. analysis
   b. comprehension
   c. knowledge
   d. synthesis

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13. Which statement is NOT TRUE about true-false tests?

a. If you cannot answer a true-false question, you should place a checkmark by the question and return to it later.
b. Statements that contain negative words are tricky.
c. A true-false questions needs to be responded quickly to avoid us from getting confused.
d. Correct false items on the exam if you have time to do so.

14. Which directive words in exam requires you to give reasons?

a. State
b. Identify
c. Explain
d. Label

15. When you survey a chapter in your textbook,

a. skim through introductory paragraph.
b. read introductory paragraph, all headings, the summary and graphics materials.
c. read the summary section.
d. plan to spend 50 minutes study block digesting the content that you survey.

16. Which of the following describes SQ3R steps in the order they are used?

a. Survey, Question, Read, Recite, Review
b. Survey, Question, Record, Recite, Reflect, Review
c. Skimming, Question, Recite, Record, Review
d. Skimming, Question, Read, Recite, Reflect

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17. All of the statements below describe about non-verbal clues used during lectures EXCEPT:

a. They can include body stance, nods of the head, facial expressions and hand gestures.
b. Non-verbal clues are important to be observed during lectures.
c. You can ignore nonverbal clues during lectures because what is more important is the spoken words.
d. Non-verbal clues can signal when something needs to be stressed out as important.

18. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about listening?

a. Ability to reword a speech using your own words require active listening.
b. A speaker's tone of voice does not influence a listener's listening effectiveness.
c. Siting in the front row helps to improve listening.
d. Interpreting messages and getting feedbacks are important when listening.

19. When you read textbooks, thinking about the author's purpose for writing and considering the author's credibility are essential in :

a. application strategy
b. comprehension monitoring strategy
c. speed reading strategy
d. evaluation strategy

20. Susan plans to show the similarities and differences within a text material. Which note-taking methods is suitable?

a. Written text notes
b. Hierarchical maps
c. Semantic webs
d. Charts

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PART B: SHORT ANSWERS QUESTIONS (60 MARKS). PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

QUESTION 1 (20 marks)

a. State TWO (2) test anxiety symptoms from each category below and then briefly explain how it affects a person's performance in a test:

i) Physical symptoms.

ii) Emotional symptoms.

iii) Behavioral/Cognitive symptoms.

(6 marks)

b. Having some degree of test anxiety is normal. However, if someone has too much anxiety about a test, it may hinder the person from performing well in an exam. Explain FOUR (4) methods to deal with test anxiety.

(14 marks)

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Question 2 (20 marks)

Read the following passage below. Your task is to summarise the following passage using less than 90 words.

Children of parents that spend too much time on their smartphones are more likely to have behavioural problems later on, according to a new study out of the University of Michigan and Illinois State University that surveyed almost 200 families. Parents who participated in the study are 40 per cent of mothers and 32 per cent of fathers admitted to some form of phone addiction – including feeling the constant urge to check messages, thinking about incoming calls or texts frequently, or feeling that they used their phones too much in general. The researchers dubbed the phenomenon "technoference" in parent's relationships with their children, meaning that everyday interactions were interrupted by mobile or digital devices.

"Michelle Morris, one of Britain's leading speech and language therapists and a consultant at Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust, indicated that poor behaviour in the children was largely associated with the smartphone addictions of their parents, and even more strongly associated with the mother's smartphone use than the father's. The more often parents reported experiencing technoference, the more they encountered behavioural issues with their kids. "Perceived technoference in mother-child interactions was linked to child behavioural problems – both externalizing and internalising behaviour – as rated by mothers and fathers. However, perceived technoference in father-child interactions was not linked to behavioural issues," stated the NHS.

Recently, Manchester became the first public health authority in the U.K. to launch a campaign against the impacts of digital addiction on the communication between parents and children. According to the Telegraph, the campaign will include texts to parents suggesting times during which they could put their smartphones away to talk with their children, including during bath time, meal time and before bed. "The attempt to communicate goes unrewarded and the child could, in time, learn that there's no point in talking. For little children, it is these multiple interactions with an adult through which it learns language and how to speak," Morris continued.

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Question 3 (20 marks)

a. You attended a university talk about homelessness. You recorded the talk and intend to present the key points of the talk in your class.

Homelessness is devastating, dangerous and isolating.

On average, homeless people die at just 47 years old. People sleeping on the street are almost 17 times more likely to have been victims of violence. More than one in three people sleeping rough have been deliberately hit or kicked or experienced some other form of violence whilst homeless. Homeless people are over nine times more likely to take their own life than the general population.

What causes homelessness?

People become homeless for lots of different reasons. There are social causes of homelessness, such as a lack of affordable housing, poverty and unemployment; and life events which cause individuals to become homeless. People can become homeless when they leave prison, care or the army with no home to go to. Many homeless women have escaped a violent relationship. Many people become homeless because they can no longer afford the rent. And for many, life events like a relationship breaking down, losing a job, mental or physical health problems, or substance misuse can be the trigger. Being homeless can, in turn, make many of these problems even harder to resolve.

Types of homelessness

Rough sleeping: Rough sleeping is the most visible form of homelessness, and when most people think of a homeless person they tend to think of someone sleeping rough on the streets. Many people who sleep rough will suffer from multiple health conditions, such as mental health problems and drug misuse they are also in greater danger of violence than the general population.

Statutory homelessness: Local authorities have a duty to secure a home for some groups of people. This is often referred to as the main homelessness duty. Every year, tens of thousands of people apply to their local authority for homelessness assistance. To be legally defined as homeless you must either lack a secure place in which you are entitled to live or not reasonably be able to stay. However, in order to receive assistance under the main homelessness duty, there are further strict criteria that you have to meet. Local authorities may initially provide temporary accommodation to households who might meet these criteria, mainly families with children.

Hidden homelessness: Many people who are not entitled to help with housing, or who don't even approach their councils for help, aren't counted in the official statistics. Many stay in hostels, squats or B&Bs, in overcrowded accommodation or 'concealed' housing, such as the floors or sofas of friends and family.

Article excerpted from: https://www.crisis.org.uk/ending-homelessness/about-homelessness/

Instruction: You notice some of the points in the talk are scattered and repetitive. Based on the talk, build a comparison table by ensuring only key points are presented in the table. Be sure to organise repetitive ideas into similar categories in the table.

(12 marks)

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b. Highlighting and note taking share some common benefits.

Briefly describe FOUR (4) benefits of highlighting and note taking.

(8 marks)

End of Page.